Unstarred Questions 1030 and 1035 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 1993 and state:

taj whether it is a fact that NTC's accumulated loss has gone up around Rs. 2600 crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that NTC is paying around Rs. 100 crores as wages to thousands of workers who are idle due to closure or partial closure of mills,; if so, what are the numbers of workers who get nonperformance wages;

(c) whether the loss of cash of NTC mils would increase of decrease if idle workers are put to work again; please give details or one illustration;

(d) what are the number of beneficiaries of VRS in NTC and what is the surplus number;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government has waived Rs. 1100 crores interrst.

(f) whether Government has de cided in consultation with trade un ions, to sell surplus land of NTC: if so, what are the details;

(g) whether NTC lost in 1990-91 Rs. 192 crores and in 1991-92, Rs. 442 crores and cash loss from Rs. 108 crores to Rs. 331 crores; and

(h) why Government has not marked a model co-operative scheme for worker's co-operative so that they may understand their role in co-obperative scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The accumulated net loss Of NTC mills stood at the level of Rs. 2757.27 crores (Provisional) as on 31-3-1993.

(b) NTC is paying approx. Rs. 107 crores per annum as idle wages to 34323 employees.

(c) The cash losses of most of the mills *of* NTC would reduce with increase in capacity utilisation.

(d) 79982 officers, staff and workers of NTC has been estimated as surplus as on 22.9.1992, out of whom 29655 officers, staff and workers had availed of VRS as on 10-8-1993.

(e) Government have waived in-lerest payment of Rs. 113.66 crores and granted interest subsidy of Rs. 1048.89 crores on the loans given to NTC. „

(f) Yes, Sir. NTC proposes to sell is surplus land in accordance with prescribed procedures to raise resour ces for the modernisation of its mills etc.

(g) NTC incurred cash loss of Rs. 150.76 crores, Rs. 235.48 crores and Rs. 330.69 crores in 1990-91. 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively and net loss of * 191.58 crores, Rs. 313.93 crores and Rs. 441.60 crores in 1990-91. 1991-92 and 1992-93, (Provisio nal) respectively.

(h) Government are willing to extend their support to any viable proposal for cooperativisation of NTC mills in consent with all parties concerned. Such proposals would have to be worked out on a mill to mill basis keeping in view the performance and requirement etc of each mill.

Ban on Chinese Silk

2711. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to put a ban on the import of upgraded Chinese Silk;

(b) if so, whether the Indigenous Silk Industry is in doldrums due to import of Chinese Silk;

(c) if so, by when a ban on the import of Chinese Silk would be enforced; and

(d) other steps taken by the Government to encourage sericulturists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The imports of raw silk are basically allowed under the export promotion schemes of the Export-Import Policy. Such imports have not had any adverse impact On silk production in the country which has substantially increased from 10651 metric tonnes in 1938-89 to 14140 metric tonnes in 1992-93. However, commencing from September. 1992, there has been downward trend in the prices of silk in the country and this is partly tributed to the increased availability of raw silk on account of increase in indigenous production and partly due to availability of imported silk in the country.

While there is no proposal to impose a ban on import of raw silk (in-eluding Chinese silk), the Government is contemplating various steps to stabilise the prices of indigenous raw silk including review of the provisions of the Advance Licensing Scheme for silk textile products. In this connection, the suggestion for restricting import of low grade raw silk under this scheme has also been taken note of.

(d) In order to encourage the sericulturists in the country, the Central Silk Board is supplementing the efforts of various State Governments ny providing necessary support through its country-wide network of Research, Extension and Training units. Besides, the Central Silk Board is also implementing a number of assistance programmes schemes to encourage the farmers to take up sericulture.

केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड से प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करना

2712. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में किये गये संशोधनों के माध्यम से निर्यात हेतु रेशम उत्पादों का निरीक्षण कराने के बाद जनरलाइज्ड सिस्टम आफ प्रीफरेन्स का प्रमाण पत्र केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड से प्राप्त करना आवश्यक कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के अधीन नई शाखायें स्थापित कर दी गई हैं ताकि निर्यातक उक्त प्रमाण-पत्र निकटतम कार्यालय से प्राप्त कर सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर नई अथवा पुरानी शाखाएं जुलाई, 1993 के अन्त में कार्य कर रहीं थीं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये जाने से संबंधित प्रक्रिया में संशोधन कर दिया है जिससे कोई भी पक्ष नियमों को अपने पक्ष में तोड़ मरोड़ कर लाभ न उठा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रक्रिया में संशोधन करने के लिए उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) से (ङ) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड जनरलाइज्ड सिस्टम आफ प्रीफरेंस योजना की शुरुआत से ही जनरलाइज्ड सिस्टम आफ प्रीफरेन्स प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर रहा है हाल ही में सरकार